

WILSON ENDS COAL STRIKE

DR. WARTHIN
TESTIFIES IN
TABOR DEATHPresents Startling Array of
Facts Before Cor-
oner's Jury.

VIRGO MAKES POOR WITNESS

BY C. J. COOPER.

LAWTON, Mich., Dec. 10.—Who ever is responsible for the death of Maud Faith Tabor, whose body was found in a trunk in the Tabor home here more than a week ago, attempted to destroy her body and that of her unborn baby by the use of an alkaline preparation which acted as a preservative instead.

Maud Tabor's unborn babe was killed, and an effort was made to destroy the evidence of the crime by the use of the alkaline preparation.

The foregoing are the deductions made by Prof. Alfred S. Warthin, dean of the pathological department of the University of Michigan, who held an autopsy over the remains found in the trunk in the Tabor home.

Prof. Warthin, gave his deductions to the coroner's jury here Wednesday afternoon. The coroner's jury then adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning to await the arrival here of prosecutor H. H. Adams, and Mrs. Sara I. Tabor, and her son, Walter O. Tabor, from Yreka, Cal. They are expected to reach Lawton Saturday night. Pros. Adams left Lawton for Yreka, Cal. a week ago to take charge of the mother and brother of the dead woman.

Badly Distorted.
Prof. Warthin, said that from his examination he found that the body of the woman found in the trunk in the basement of the Tabor home was badly distorted. He said that the head, arms and lower limbs showed evidence of drying up, but that the trunk of the body was fairly well preserved. He said that it appeared as if some preservative had been used.

Prof. Warthin declared there were no blood clots around the heart and that there was no evidence that poison had been used. He also declared that there were no traces of disease about the body of the mother. He said that induced labor had been resorted to. He said that the death of the mother must have occurred shortly after the operation.

Dr. Warthin said that the liver and kidneys had been removed from the mother's body.

Much Blood.
Dr. Warthin laid considerable stress upon the finding of large quantities of blood on the clothing of the mother's body, and upon twisted rags that had evidently been used. He said the blood on the clothing and rags was fairly well preserved.

The pathologist said that evidently an attempt at embalming had been made either by a cavity process or externally. He said that it is very possible that those responsible for this had attempted to destroy

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Says Sentence
is Equivalent
to Reds Death

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Deportation of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman to "white guard" Russia would be equivalent to passing death sentence upon them, Harry Weinberger, counsel for the two radicals, asserted in a brief filed on Wednesday with the supreme court in a final effort to prevent their removal from the United States.

The highest court was asked to receive an appeal from the action of Federal Judge Mayer in New York, which dismissed an application for habeas corpus writs.

Weinberger, in his brief, admitted that his clients were anarchists but contended there was insufficient evidence to warrant deportation and charged that the secretary of labor "exceeded his jurisdiction and discretion" in issuing deportation orders.

Reincarnate Old
Saturday Nights
in St. Louis, Mo.

By United Press:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—Little pink elephants and green giraffes have been reincarnated with the resurrected art of liquor dispensing here.

Thirty imbibers spent Wednesday night in the inebriate ward of the city dispensary. This is the largest number in one night since July 1, when war time prohibition became effective here. The largest previous number was Saturday night, the first holiday night after Federal Judge Farris released whiskey for sale here. Twenty-seven arrests were made that night.

WANTS U. S. TO
HOLD RAILROADSSen. LaFollette in All Day Ad-
dress Denounces Sen.
Cummins' Rail Bill.

By Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Attacking the Cummins' railroad bill as a measure especially designed to help the roads with their return to private operation, Sen. LaFollette, republican, of Wisconsin, declared in the senate Wednesday that its enactment "would constitute the greatest stain on legislation in the history of the American nation."

"There is nowhere in this bill one clause in the interest of the people," said Sen. LaFollette.

Favors Fair Deal.
Contending that government ownership was the ultimate solution of the railroad problem, the Wisconsin senator declared the plan had not been given a fair test because there had been an organized press and railroad attempt to discredit it. In framing the bill to meet conditions arising with the end of war time federal control, Sen. LaFollette declared that the senate interstate commerce committee, had not given a full hearing to the army of railway employees, vitally concerned in the future problem of dealing with the great transportation systems.

"You must consider in enacting railway legislation," he added, "that you cannot do any wrong to the railroads, and I want to put this across. You cannot hurt the roads or holders of railway securities because the courts will not permit it. The courts will make sure that there is no confiscation of property and will assure holders of securities a fair return on the actual value of the property."

When the senate recessed Wednesday night, Sen. LaFollette had not concluded his address after speaking two days and he will resume today.

Holds Floor.
Sen. LaFollette held the floor continuously through the session and after he had been talking two hours Sen. King, democrat, of Utah, went to his rescue with a demand for a quorum which gave him a twenty minute breathing spell. For some time the senate sat idle and twiddled its thumbs while efforts were being made to round up a quorum, finally obtained by breaking up a committee meeting.

When the government took over the railroads, Sen. LaFollette declared, the "whole system was honeycombed with inside graft." Examination of every system "from the Pennsylvania down" he said, would show that officials were financially interested in supply and construction companies with which the company employing them dealt. "And as a result of this we find," he added, "that stock holders and the public were robbed because of the payment of outrageous prices for supplies."

Rail Hosts Statement.
While Sen. LaFollette was assailing the Cummins' bill, Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific system, in a statement sent to members of congress, declared the measure "had the merit at least of recognizing the facts of the railroad situation and the courage of grappling with them in an honest attempt to solve the problem."

While Sen. LaFollette was assailing the Cummins' bill declaring 5 1/2 percent on the value of railroad property as determined by the interstate commerce commission as a "reasonable return" and confiscating all in excess of six percent upon such value.

Denies Statement.
"I deny that our people are in favor of confiscating the net earnings of a railroad company saved by it out of a reasonable rates established or approved by the government itself," Mr. Lovett said. Further increases in freight rates undoubtedly are necessary, "as the government is asked to pay for the cost of the railroads."

HEAR TESTIMONY
OF SOLDIERS AT
COURT MARTIALPrivates Declare Capt. Detzer
Struck Military Prison-
ers in France.

CHARGE INHUMAN TREATMENT

By Associated Press:

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Testimony that Capt. Karl W. Detzer, former Fort Wayne newspaperman, had struck military prisoners in France in the face and ordered sergeants to "beat them up" in order to force "confessions" was given Wednesday by three witnesses when he was placed on trial at Governor's Island. The offenses with which Capt. Detzer is charged occurred while he was in charge of "criminal investigation" in the Le Mans area. The defendant was in command of the 395th military police company. Gets "Beat Up."

George E. Williams of Corning, La., a discharged private, asserted that after he had been slapped by Detzer, the captain ordered Sgt. U. S. Madden and Sgt. Frank L. Hoyt "to take him out in the yard and make him come clean." Williams declared that while Hoyt held his hands behind his back, Madden beat him until, fearing he was to be "killed," he signed a statement which he believed was in the effect that he had stolen government property.

Private Thomas J. McAdams, testified that after having been "picked up" on the street at a time when he was an attending patient at a base hospital he had been beaten by Sgt. Hoyt. Detzer, he said, came into the room, asked him why he did not confess to a certain crime so that he would not be beaten any more, and left after Hoyt had said: "Get out of the room, captain, while I give him some more."

McAdams said he had signed a statement prepared by Hoyt because he was in fear of his life.

Strikes Prisoners.
Samuel G. Roth of Chicago, who once had been Detzer's desk sergeant, testified that he had seen Detzer violate his own order by striking two prisoners. He also testified that Sgt. Madden and Hoyt had kept Mechanic William G. Warner standing at attention for a long period and that, after he had refused to tell the whereabouts of a stolen pistol, Warner had been "beaten up" although not, so far as he knew, by Detzer's orders. He said that finally Warner had "confessed" but that when this confession had been found to be untrue he was beaten again.

He added that Detzer had seen Warner's condition, but that the sergeants had been allowed to remain in the company. He also testified that prisoners had been deprived of sleep and food.

In outlining his case for the defense, Lieut. Thomas L. Heffernan declared that a military police company had to be organized at Le Mans because many complaints had been received from the French of "dangerous criminals."

Detzer's Defense.

He added that "the court is going to see the type of men who gave the A. E. F. a blackeye in France" and men who had been removed from the company by Detzer and who bore a grudge. He said that the "most important man," the "really cruel man" had disappeared and could not be arraigned before the court and that any cruelty practiced had been done against Detzer's order and without his knowledge.

Time and again he clashed with Maj. William E. Kelly, judge advocate, when he attempted to impeach credibility of witnesses. In the case of former prisoners, he

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Warn Public of Fuel Situation
By Associated Press:
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Expressions by government officials of satisfaction and relief at the settlement of the nation-wide strike of bituminous coal miners were coupled with warnings to the American people that early relaxation of the drastic restrictions on the consumption of coal must not be expected. Likewise, Fuel Administrator Garfield declared that immediate removal of regulations on soft coal consumption was not to be considered.

War Heroes Given Key to Borough



In recognition of their great work during the late war, Earl Beatty and Earl Hais, the former of the navy and the latter of the army, were given the freedom of the county borough of Bournemouth. They are shown above marching from the Winter Gardens Pavilion with the Mayor of Bournemouth, who conferred the privilege upon them. The men in the quaint styled wigs are members of the civic body of the city.

CONVICT LOCAL
RED AGITATORDeputy Prosecutor Schock
Gets First Conviction
Under New Law.

Joseph Mickalec, S. Chapin st., was convicted of violating the state Bolshevik act, in the city court on Wednesday afternoon. Mickalec was bound over to the St. Joseph circuit court to await the action of the grand jury.

This was the first case of its kind heard by any court of the state predicated upon the state law passed at the last session of the state legislature.

Mickalec was charged, under the second section of the act, with having distributed literature at his barber shop on S. Chapin st., inimical to the government of the United States of America and the state of Indiana. The affidavit stated that the circulars and newspapers that Mickalec had in his shop incited and advocated the overthrow of government, the destruction of personal property and the cessation of industry.

Schock Examines.

Upon cross-examination by Deputy Pros. George A. Schock, Mickalec gave his idea of government and stated that he believed that the majority should rule.

"I believe that 51 per cent of the people should rule," said Mickalec. "I believe in the ballot."

"All right," was the prosecutor's reply. "What would you do in this case?"

If 50 per cent of the people voted for a revolution in this country; that is, the overthrow of government and the social system as it now exist, and 50 per cent of the people voted to preserve the government as it now is, what would you do if you had the deciding vote?"

Favors Revolution.
"I would vote for a revolution," replied Mickalec.

This last statement came after nearly two hours of cross-examination of Mickalec. He was evasive from the start and attempted to make light of the trial. The trial began at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning and concluded at 6:15 o'clock that evening.

The state was ably assisted before trial by D. D. Nemeth, a local attorney, who translated most of the documents introduced in evidence by the state. The newspapers and circulars were in the Hungarian and German language.

Insanity Plea
for Harry New
in Murder Case

By United Press:

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 10.—Harry S. New, under present plans, will not take the stand in his trial for the murder of his sweetheart, Frieda Lesser, his lawyers said on Wednesday.

A strong effort will be made to save New on the grounds of insanity. Thirty depositions will tell the story of his life and will support his claim that he is the son of Sen. New, of Indiana.

Six depositions from Oklahoma City will bring out that he worked as a street sweeper there.

PLAN DRIVE FOR
\$30,000 AT "Y"Committee Appointed to De-
vise Means of Assisting
Local Club.

Plans will be presented by the end of the week for the drive by which \$30,000 is expected to be raised for current expenses and debts of the South Bend Y. M. C. A. and the campaign will be launched Dec. 15. This decision was reached at a meeting of representative business men held Wednesday afternoon at the Indiana club.

Following statements of the financial condition of the Y. M. C. A. and the work planned for the coming year by Sec'y Danner and other officers of the organization, a committee composed of C. C. Shafer, George Robertson and W. O. Davies was appointed to devise means of raising a \$30,000 fund for meeting the expenses.

Borrowed Funds.
According to the report the Y. M. C. A. has been operating on borrowed funds protected by several of the directors since the end of the fiscal year, April, 1919. The amount borrowed since that time was placed at \$13,500, of which \$10,000 has been expended in repairs to the building and necessary additional equipment.

The funds allotted the Y. M. C. A. by the War Chest Drive, it was stated, were only sufficient to carry expenses to April. The \$30,000 will cover present indebtedness and expenses of the organization until April, 1920.

A new drive which is expected to result in a permanent maintenance fund will be launched in April, it was stated.

BULLA BULLA.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 10.—The senate, Wednesday, by a vote of 39 to 9, passed the bill restoring bull fighting. The chamber of deputies passed the bill several days ago. It will go to the president for approval.

CHOOSE CHICAGO
FOR 1920 MEETRepublican Delegates Decide
on Windy City for Conven-
tion Next Year.

By Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The republican national committee Wednesday selected Chicago and Tuesday, June 8, as the place and time for the national convention at which the party's 1920 candidate for president will be nominated.

On the roll call Chicago mustered 44 votes to nine for St. Louis, whose boosters had made a stubborn fight for the honor. The choice of the convention date was unanimous.

New Departments.
The committee also authorized the creation of two new departments of party organization to deal respectively with policies and general party welfare. The former, composed of selected members of the committee and the other of men and women representing labor, capital, farmers, and others, will go to work at once sorting out subjects to be dealt with in the 1920 platform.

The plan of Will H. Hays, the national chairman, for limitation of individual campaign contributions to \$1,000 formally was approved.

After hearing the report of Chairman Hays and adopting a resolution approving his efforts for party organization and harmony, the committee ended its session and many of the republican leaders, who had come to Washington for the gathering, left for their homes.

KAISER A DANGER

By Associated Press:
THE HAGUE, Dec. 10.—"If previously we have not regarded him as a danger to our country, he now is proving to be a danger," said Deputy Sannes, in the chamber of deputies Wednesday, referring to former Emperor William of Germany.

A record attendance is anticipated at the first banquet and meeting of the members of the South Bend Advertising club, which is to be held at the Indiana club Thursday night. A chicken supper will be served at 6:30 o'clock, which will be followed by a general meeting to which the public is invited.

C. A. Lippincott will deliver the principal address of the evening, although a number of other speeches are scheduled to be made. Mr. Lippincott will talk on "Cooperation in Industry."

According to A. R. McDonald, who is in charge of the dinner arrangements, a number of out-of-town advertising men have applied for reservations and the meeting tonight is expected to be a huge success.

4,000 TELEGRAMS
TELL MINERS TO
RETURN AT ONCE

MINERS' STATEMENT

By Associated Press:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—

"The United Mine Workers representatives agreed to accept the president's proposal as a basis of settlement of the coal strike. They did so because it provides a definite, concrete and practical method by which adequate consideration and a proper adjustment of their claim for an increase in wages and improved conditions of employment may be brought about. The United Mine Workers have full confidence in the president of the United States and a profound regard for his will and judgment."

"The president's proposal differs from any proposal heretofore proposed in that it leaves nothing in doubt, so far as a plan of adjustment and the details thereof is concerned. The scheme proposed by Dr. Garfield left no hope for the mine workers other than the acceptance of an increase in mining prices of 14 per cent. The president's proposal provides that this amount of advance is preliminary and that the tribunal which he will set up will have full authority to consider further questions of wages and working conditions as well as profits if it shall so decide. It further provides that the commission will have full authority to settle internal questions peculiar to each district, all of which are of a great importance to the mine workers."

Report in 60 Days.
"The commission will make its report within 60 days unless some insurmountable difficulties arise which prevent it from doing so and the commission will have authority to fix the date when any award it makes will become effective."

"The president's plan, further provides that upon a general resumption of operations the status quo will be maintained, that is that all mine workers will return to work with an increase in wages amounting to 14 per cent upon the same basis which obtained on Oct. 31, 1919. Neither operators nor miners will be allowed to change the basis and no discrimination by the coal operators will be permitted."

"It was these specific features of the president's proposition which made it acceptable to the international officers of the United Mine Workers when submitted to them through Atty. Gen. Palmer and Sec'y Tumulty in Washington on Saturday, Dec. 6."

"We are accepting the president at his word, feeling confident that he will give full and complete recognition to the justice of the mine workers' claims. Besides, it is fair to assume that full justice he accorded the mine workers but also will accept the finding of the tribunal appointed by the president of the United States as a fair and equitable determination of all the issues involved."

PALMER'S STATEMENT

Palmer's statement follows:

"The coal strike is settled as the government wanted it settled. When Messrs. Lewis and Green came to see me Saturday I reiterated what the government's position had been from the beginning and insisted on their acquiescence. They finally agreed to it. They have now persuaded the officers of their organization that the situation calls for compliance with the court's offer and the government's wishes, and I am certain that all the miners in the country will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of their leaders. I desire to publicly commend the wise and patriotic action of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Green and their associates. I am, of course, gratified at the outcome, which is one the entire country will approve. Mine will be fully resumed at once, the danger of distress and suffering during the winter is passed, the authority of the government has been recognized and upheld, the supremacy of the law has been established and a precedent of incalculable value has been set for the peaceful, orderly and lawful adjustment of industrial disputes."

ISSUE CLEARANCE ORDER.

By Associated Press:
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Orders to issue clearance papers to the former German liner Imperator, now under control of the Cunard line, were received late Wednesday by Collector of the Port Newton. The ship was to have sailed at noon, but was held on charges that she had a greater supply of bunker coal on board than her permits called for.

THE WEATHER.

Indiana: Fair, not quite so cold Thursday; Friday probably local snows.
Lower Michigan: Fair and not quite so cold Thursday, probably followed by snow Thursday night and Friday.

President's Proposal Agreed
Upon With But One Dis-
senting Vote.

SHIPMENT STARTS MONDAY

Greatest Coal Strike in His-
tory of U. S. Concludes
With Harmony.

By Associated Press:

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—

"The coal miners' strike is ended. With but one dissenting vote the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America, in session here Wednesday afternoon, voted to accept Pres't Wilson's proposal for immediate return to work pending final settlement of their wage controversy with operators by a commission to be appointed by him."

Telegrams were sent out to the 4,000 locals of the United Mine Workers Wednesday night by international officials of the union, instructing the men to return to work immediately. Full instructions with regard to the agreement will be sent out Thursday morning.

Operators Wednesday night predicted full resumption of operations Friday and shipment of coal from the mines beginning Monday morning.

All Gratified.
Miners, operators and government officials alike were highly gratified over the settlement Wednesday night and all sides appeared confident of a final satisfactory settlement of the fight by the commission.

The action Wednesday ends a tie-up of the coal industry of more than five weeks' duration and one which was more far reaching in its effects than any other in the history of the country. As a result of the strike the country was fast approaching a complete shutdown of industry and widespread suffering among its 100,000,000 inhabitants.

The decision of the miners came after many hours of debate, in which the radical element in the general committee made incendiary speeches against operators and others interested in settlement of the strike and for a time threatened to defeat efforts to settle the strike at this time. The conservative element, led by Acting Pres't John L. Lewis and Sec'y-Treas. William Green, gained control of the situation on Wednesday morning and succeeded in putting down practically all opposition by the time the question came to a vote.

One Concession.
One concession was made to the radicals, the convention agreed to the calling of a general convention of the miners at a future date, at which time the action of and reasons

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Fresh Clue in
"Billy" Dansey
Murder Mystery

By Associated Press:

HAMMONTON, N. J., Dec. 10.—Evidence obtained from handwriting experts is believed to be the basis to some extent of the charges against Charles S. White and Mrs. Edith Jones in connection with the mysterious death of little "Billy" Dansey. White, a neighbor of the Dansey family, is accused of murdering the boy, whose body was found at the edge of a swamp here several weeks ago. Mrs. Jones, housekeeper for White's father, is named as an accessory after the fact.

The experts are said to have informed Pros. Gaskill that a note signed "J. P." and postmarked Newark, N. J., which informed Mrs. Dansey that her son had been kidnapped in mistake for little "Bunny" White, son of Charles White, and taken west, appears to be of the same writing as the note of condolence said to have been sent to Mrs. Dansey by Mrs. Jones.

White, in his cell at Mays Landing, maintains his innocence and says he will clear his name when the proper time arrives.